

ABSTRACT

Neoadjuvant chemotherapy forms the initial modality of treatment for primarily inoperable locally advanced breast cancer (LABC). Breast cancer is characterized by cellular heterogeneity. A change in hormone receptor status after neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) has important therapeutic and prognostic consequences. Data on the influence of neoadjuvant chemotherapy on estrogen receptors (ER) and progesterone receptors (PR) and (Her-2) are limited. The primary objective of this study is to compare hormone receptor (HR) status before and after neoadjuvant chemotherapy (discordance) in Indian patients. The secondary objective is to study correlation between pathological response and hormone receptor expression. This is a descriptive study of 50 LABC patients who received neoadjuvant chemotherapy from October 2016 to October 2017. All patients who underwent core biopsy and ER/PR/HER-2 assessment before NACT were included in the study. Data was collected prospectively from each patient in a structured profoma. Quantification of hormone receptor status and dose adjustment done .